



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

On Two New Localities of Columbite.—Prof. H. CARVILL LEWIS announced two new localities for the rare mineral, Columbite. Only a single specimen of this mineral has been described from Pennsylvania. An imperfect crystal was found in Nivin's quarry, Chester County, by Mr. Tyson, and noticed by Dr. Genth in his *Mineralogy of Pennsylvania* (p. 137).

Attention is now drawn to a beautiful doubly-terminated crystal which was found at Mineral Hill, Delaware County, and which is now in the cabinet of W. S. Vaux, Esq. The crystal is black, with a slightly iridescent surface, and is of about seven-eighths of an inch in length and half an inch in width. The following planes are present and have been determined by a hand goniometer, viz.: the macropinakoids $i\bar{i}$, the brachypinakoids $i\bar{i}$, the prisms I , the brachydiagonal prisms $i\bar{3}$, the basal pinakoids O , the brachydomes, $2\bar{4}$, and the brachydiagonal pyramids $1\bar{3}$.

The second locality is the well-known Dixon's quarry, Delaware. There is a large fragment of a crystal in the collection of the Academy marked on the authority of T. Fisher as from this locality. The specimen weighs over half a pound. Its nature was determined by its physical and blowpipe characters.

The occurrence of columbite at these localities is of some geological interest in connection with the determination of the age of the formation containing it, since the associated minerals are similar to those at the columbite localities of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

On the Occurrence of Fahlnite near Philadelphia.—Prof. LEWIS stated that he had found Fahlnite at two localities in the belt of hornblendic gneiss which crosses the northern part of the city. This belt of hornblendic gneiss, especially at its exposures at Frankford and near Germantown, has already yielded many minerals of interest, but fahlnite has not hitherto been noticed in Pennsylvania.

Fahlnite occurs disseminated in irregular masses in orthoclase at McKinney's quarry, Rittenhouse Street, and at Nester & Shelmire's quarry, on Wayne Street, Germantown. Only one specimen was found at the latter place. At McKinney's quarry it occurs in small, pale green masses, somewhat after the manner of the apatite of that locality. It has a scaly structure and a felspathic cleavage. It has a hardness of about 2.5. Its color is pale apple-green, and when heated it turns dark gray. It fuses at 4.5 to a dark grayish green opaque glass. It is nearly insoluble in acids. A rough analysis, made by fusing the mineral with sodic carbonate, showed that it consisted principally of silica and alumina, while containing small quantities of iron and magnesia and traces of lime and soda. It contains 2.8 per cent. of water. Although less hydrous, it resembles the variety of fahlnite